# CATCH A MAN-EATING The loss of the index finger renders Dun-

Old Salt of Stapleton Doesn't Believe Such a Fish Exists.

POOH POOHS MANY YARNS

"Maintop" and "Sailor" of Washington Argue the Question in "The Sun."

On June 23 a shark that had scared away all the bathers at Long Beach was killed after a hard battle. On June 80 THE SUN printed a letter from Washington in which "Saller" quoted the rethe Surgeon-General of the navy to show that sharks attack men. On July 5 a rejoinder was printed from "Maintop," Stapleton, saying that he had yet to see a man eating shark, to meet a man worthy of belief who has

"Mainton" referred to the challenge. some twenty-five years ago, of Her-mann Oelrichs, still unclaimed, of \$500 for authentic proof of any person having been bitten by a shark north of Cape Hatteras.

added an offer of a smaller sum,' said 'Maintop,' "extending the limit to anywhere south of Cape Hatteras, and that offer still holds good.'

An American ex-consul at Samoa says that he saw a shark nip off a German sailor's leg in the harbor of Director Charles Townsend of the New York Aquarium says that maneating sharks abound in certain waters, Sydney harbor, Australia, is full of them.

#### In New York Harbor.

Dr. Townsend tells THE SUN that sharks that were at least potential maneaters have been killed in New York harbor. He says that the Gulf Stream brings many things of the tropics even as far as the Massachusetts coast and that sharks may show up anywhere in the waters about this city late in the summer. Winter will slay them if they are not killed otherwise

Whom are you going to believe? The question as to whether or not sharks will attack living human beings when water has been debated hotly by scientist, sportsman and layman. The dispute has been carried on for years and not a little of it has been printed in this newspaper, for it was in The Sun that Mr. Oelrichs first challenged for proof of sharkish appetities.

The reports of the United States Navy, of its Surgeon-General and of the commanders of its vessels have been conclusive enough proof for many, but not for "Maintop." This old sailor is W. Gray Verner of 108 Boyd Hill, Stapleton, Staten Island. He is superintendent of lighthouses for the Third district under the Department of Com-

#### Fought With Farragut. He fought in the civil war in every

in. He was on the martiold that battle of Mobile Bay and was at that gun where twenty-eight men were killed together. Mr. Verner lost a leg and the calf of the other that day. He had been in the merchant marine before that. This is his side of the case: T've sailed the seven seas and many others since 1856, in whaler, merchantman and man-o'-war and coaster, and am still 'on deck.' I have seen and mingled with sharks in all waters, mingling freely and fearlessly: have known sailors at night in shark infested waters to swim long distances and to return from shore 'loaded' internally and externally, undisturbed and without a

thought of the shark. "The history of the South Seas, where the natives of the Sandwich, Polynesian and Marquesas islands practically live in the water with the shark and where even tre women and children join with equal zest and abandon in his killing, affords no evidence of the existence of the maneating shark."

"Bosh!" exclaims Dr. Townsend, and the ex-Consul at Samoa comments: "The history of the South Seas is full of evidence of the existence of the man-

He adds that when younger he found thark sticking-killing the beasts with knives as they wheel to attack youthe very greatest sport imaginable. "Maintop" goes calmly on to talk about personal experience:

### Bathed Among Sharks.

"During the civil war," he says, "Pen sacola Bay was the only Gulf port open to Farragut's fleet in which it and shelter to recruit and refit. Here were gathered his heaviest vessels, crews, numbering thousands permitted to bathe hourly, daily and nightly in the warm, clean, waters of the Gulf Stream—than where I have never seen sharks larger or more numerous-from ships and beaches, and without a single accident or injury due

"Hold on for a minute!" requests Dr. Townsend. "He never saw sharks larger. All right. There are several of the largest varieties of sharks, such as the giant shark, a specumen of which was caught in Florida recently, that never attack men because they are surce feeders, they eat only trifling things, huge monsters though they be. Maybe the majority of these sharks Mr Verner saw were of those types.

"Besides, I do not know that it is riously contended that any shark atseks a man unless extraordinarily hun-Ery, or that a shark ever attacks a man wing briskly. Lively movement is likely to frighten even a hungry shark away. The slow, languid swimmer and the person floating is probably the one in danger from a voracious shark "

How hard it is to convince "Maintop" ney be judged from the following. On arch 27, 1907, this despatch appeared

WASHINGTON, March 26 .- Mail advices be War Department tell the story of how J. Dunlop, a sailor on the gunboat leano, lost his trigger finger and will

### Here's the Very Proof.

"Dunlop had been ashore in a rowboat and started to return to his ship, which tay in Manila harbor. A plug in the bottom of the boat came out and was lost. In order to prevent the boat from being awamped Dunlop conceived the idea of the boat in the hole to keep usting his finger into the hole to keep

shark taking a morning swim be meeth the boat saw the protruding finger and made one bite. The amputation was an as if performed by a surgeon. Jersey City.

This elicited from Mr. Verner a letter

SHARK AND GET \$500 in which he said:
"The statement that Seaman Dunlop of the United States gunboat Eleano while using his foreinger as a boat plug had using his foreinger to the garboard." using his forefinger as a boat plug had it bitten off 'close to the garboard strake' may be relegated to the stories that may be 'told to the marines.' Sallors before taking stock in it will demand that the thickness of that garboard strake and the original length of that forefinger be received, and well surface that the thickness of the sall surface. specified and well authenticated. They will then figure on about how much finger the shark got."

As shown THE SUN's report said nothing of the garboard strake, so Mr. Verner must have had another account in mind. For the benefit of the unnautical it may be said that the garboard strake is the first line of planking next a vessel's keel. At the time of these caustic remarks Mr. Verner added an admission as follows:

"But with all this permit me to add that I am and always have been afraid of sharks and have had what I felt to be at the time several close calls and narrow escapes from them—whether imaginary or not. I didn't stop to ascer-tain. Nor shall I in any future similar

#### Just Asks to Be Shown.

"Notwithstanding my experience with the shark, I have no abiding personal faith in him and do not assert either that he will or will not attack a human being in water, merely that I have never known him to do so, nor have I met a man who did, and like many others would like to have the fact established." "Just because I have never seen a murder I do not require the fact that there is such a crime to be established

for my own satisfaction," said Dr Townsend rather tartly. "On June 30 last "Sailor," writing from Washington, tried to make a case for 'Maintop," but didn't succeed. Quoting report of the Surgeon-General of the Navy for 1902, page 309, he told of an instance of shark bite, the victim of which was a gunner's mate, third class,

on the United States steamship Annap-olis, Scene, the harbor of Ilolio. Time, June 24, 1901. The gunner's mate was in bathing. The salient parts of the report follow:

"While about thirty feet from the shore in a depth of water of ten or twelve feet he was heard to give a cry and was seen to disappear for a few moments; when he arose to the surface he swam to the dingey ten feet away and was helped into the boat. It was then seen that the

"The wound was peculiar, the leg being grasped about four inches above the knee-joint, stripped down to the bone and torn away at the joint, thus leaving the lower extremity of the femur free of all tis-sue. • • • There can be no doubt but that the injury was made by a shark, as on the thumb and index finger of the wounds just the shape of the points of a shark's teeth.

#### Didn't See the Shark,

"The patient says that he remembers nothing except that he felt something sud-denly seize his leg and draw him down. When seized he evidently thrust his hand down in his efforts to free himself and caught his fingers in the shark's mouth. "After the accident a native stated that three months before a man had bee caught by a shark in the same locality. "Sailor" adds that he saw the rest of the man's leg amputated.

What does "Maintop" say to this? That old seadog dismisses this circum-

stantial story in these words:
"The statement signed 'Sailor' in THE Sun of June 30 is no better authenticated or convincing than was a similar one of engagement that Admiral Farragut was recent date from the same source and waters reciting that 'Seaman Dunlop the United States gunboat Eleano w using his forefinger as a boat plug had it bitten off by a shark close to the gar-board strake. At that time I endeavored to ascertain from the proper authorities the thickness of that garboard strake and the original length of that forefinger, but

There was great dissent when this was read. Many, without regard to the just published of a most important study by main question, considered the Surgeon- American astronomers of the amount and leneral's report much drunk and sober; have seen the waters and authenticated than the story of Seaalive with sharks and human beings man Dunlop. There might be some doubts, they said, about a shark taking the little bit of finger that protruded beyond the thickness of the boat's bottom, but there are dozens of instances of sharks biting off men's legs in open

Many believed that the attitude take by Mr. Oelrichs was right and that shark bite north of Cape Hatteras or thereabout is unauthenticated. Mr. Oelrichs got thousands of letters offering o prove shark bite in seas not included in the limits he set-that is in tropic

### Best Story of All.

The best shark story ever told, and t would be a wonder of a story if it weren't true, which it is, concerns what scientific and far reaching are called the "Shark Papers," now reposing in the Jamaica Institute, Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies. This s the story of the "Shark Papers"

The brig Nancy left Baltimore for Curacoa late in the eighteenth century and was captured by the British cutter Sparrow as "a good lawful prize, havng been seized as the property of enemies of our sovereign Lord and King." An Englishman named Wylie, comnander of the cutter, brought suit in the Court of Vice-Admiralty to be placed in possession of the Nancy and the suit dismissed, claiming that she was not lawfully seized. They backed up the claim with what purported to be the ship's papers. Just then a remarkable find upset the defence.

Lieut. Fition of the British navy, who was cruising on the Ferret, caught a shark off the south coast of Hayti and was astonished to find in its stomach the papers of a brig called the Nancy. The authenticity of the shark story and of the papers was established to satisfaction of the court, and on the strength of this and other evidence the brig and her cargo were condemned. The captain of the Nancy appears to have hrown her papers overboard when she was threatened with capture.

The actual papers found in the shark the Vice-Admiralty, but are now in the Jamaica Institute, wrapped in a piece of their authenticity written by John raser, who was Surrogate in the court at that time. The head of the shark is in the United Service Museum, Lon-

### CITY JOTTINGS.

Mrs. Anna Yale, 38 years old, who took three bichloride of mercury tablets in mistake for headache powders, at her home, 482 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, died yesterday at St. Mary's Hospital.

The New York Association for Improv-

# TESTS OF SUN'S HEAT WILL HELP MANKIND

Solar Radiation Found to Change, as the Orb Is a Variable Star.

CHICAGO, July 12 .- Startling changes in existing theories regarding the sun and its effect on the earth are made by Prof. Edwin B. Frost, director of the Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis., in an article prepared for him for the Daily News. He says that numeri-cal values regarding the equivalent in horse-power or other units of the sands of others in the sky. amount of radiation received from the college text books as well as in most of be reduced 20 to 30 per cent.

Prof. Frost asserts that measures and estimates by the late Prof. S. P. Langley were too high—nearly 50 per cent. too high—and that the theory of the other words, our sun is a variable star like hundreds and thousands of others

Other facts set forth are that beginning in the summer of 1912 there has been a decided increase in absorp tion and that when the sun spots are numerous the radiation received from the sun is relatively high. In about four years the spots will be numerous.

#### May Take 25 Years,

The belief is also experssed that eventually it may be possible to determin general weather conditions six months or longer in advance, by careful observations of solar conditions, and tionize the agriculture of the world. distance forecasts on the lines mentioned will be possible. Local scientists who have read the article of Prof. Frost say it is most valuable.

The article of Prof. Frost is based on observations made during a recent tour abroad. It follows:

"Astronomy is often regarded as one of the least particular branches of science. It is studied generally by its devotees for other reasons than for the bearing that their observations may have upon the problems of everyday life.

"Although it is recognized that astronomy essential to commerce and also is the science nevertheless most teachers of astronomy to the great broadening of their which the study imparts rather than to any practical applications of it which their pupils will be able to make

"However little the life on this earth affected by the thousands of millions of stars in the sky, it is nevertheless abso nearest star, which is our sun.

"The great number of ways in which life on the earth is dependent upon the sun have been so often enumerated that it tention may well be directed to the results

"One of the fundamental quantities in tity of heat received from the sun. precise duty was undertaken by the late S. P. Langley while he was astronomer at the Allegheny observatory and before he became secretary of the Smithsonian

Institution at Washington. "That Mr. Langley was a great man was well recognized in his lifetime by scientists throughout the world. That his researches in the domain of the navigation of the air were of fundamental importance is now being recognized by the people generally after his death, despite the fact that a y unfortunate failure to appreciate value of his experiments on the part of some of the newspaper men at Wash nificance of his painstaking, thoroughly pectacular studies and experiments in

### The Difficulties.

"It is a difficult problem to determine the exact amount of heat which each square foot of the earth's surface is receiving foot of the earth's surface is receiving from the sun for a minute. One of the atmosphere, which is very variable in its transparency, as we all know. Accordingly the quantity of the solar heat, or, as it is generally known, the 'solar constant would be received by a square meter of the earth's surface when perpendicularly under the sun's rays if there were no at mosphere about the earth.

"In measuring as accurately as possible this quantity of heat Langley invented instrument which he called the bolometer with which a change of one millionth of degree in temperature could be observed

"Prof. Langley continued his researches after he went to Washington, establishing there an astrophysical observatory connected with the Smithsonian Institution.

"He developed his bolometer and devise methods whereby a photographic record could be obtained of the amount of heat being received from the solar rays of all of the different kinds; from those rays invisiole to our eyes, but most potent in respe to heat, called 'infra-red rays'; from the different kinds of rays to which the eye is sensitive, ranging from the red through the different colors to the violet, and also extending beyond the violet to the which the eye is unable to receive and to which the photographic plate is very sen-

"With his manifold executive duties it was fortunate that Langley had the efficient assistance of C. G. Abbot, who became director of the Smithsonian Obe ory after Langley's death, and of F. E.

"Abbot and Fowle have devoted their energies most assiduously to this practical problem of the sun's heat, so that they tained from about seven hundred deter-Mary's Hospital.

The Rev. William J. Barnes, who has had charge of the First Baptist Church in East New York, has received a call to the pastorate of Calvary Baptist Church in Brooklyn as the successor of the Rev. Dr. Allan Tupper, who has better the special commissioner of the sp ones it is possible to estimate better the amount of heat absorbed in our atmos-

this work is that the solar constant is 1.93 small calories per centimeter per minute, or nineteen engineers' calories per square meter per minute. The calory is the unit of quantity of heat, namely the amount necessary to raise the temperature of one grain of water one degree centigrade.

Agriculture May Be Revolutionized in 25 Years,
Says Prof. Frost.

Says Prof. Frost.

Says Prof. Says Prof. Frost. LONG WEATHER FORECASTS

lieved that from 2.5 to 3 represented the value, while the laborious measures show that during the period of years covered the value should be only about two-thirds of 3 or 1.9 as stated.

#### Text Books Need Correction.

"Accordingly, all the numerical values regarding the equivalent in horse-power or other units of the amount of radiation received from the sun as given in the best school and college text books and in popular articles as well as in most of the cyclo-pædias and dictionaries should be reduced

portant and will be appreciated by all having an interest in engineering problems. "But the most striking result is the discovery by Messrs. Abbot and Fowle that the solar constant is not a constant but

sun, as given in the best school and investigators found evidence that the rathe cyclopedias and dictionaries, should day to day, and ten years of work has been devoted to determining whether these apparent variations were really in the sun or due to errors of observation or to fluctuations in the absorption by the earth atmosphere. They now feel justified in stating that these fluctuations are real and "solar constant" should be revised; that are in the sun itself, amounting to 5 per is not a constant but a variable; in cent. or more in a period of a week or ten

"To get rid of possible local effects in the atmosphere it was necessary to establish two stations for simultaneous work in widely different parts of the earth, and for that purpose observations were made in 1011 and 1912 at a station in Algeria, while observations were continued on Mount Wilson in California.

"The results from the two stations cor curred in showing similar fluctuations at the same time, thus largely eliminating the the same time, thus largely eliminating the possibility of any atmospheric effect unless it was so widespread as to cover the great distances from Algeria to California.

"They found that when the sun spots are

low when the sun spots are few or absent. (Just at present sun spots are very rare, but tionize the agriculture of the world. they will become frequent again soon, and Prof. Frost, however, thinks it may be in about four years we may expect that they twenty-five years or longer before long will be very numerous.)

"Observations of sun spots have now bee made long enough so that we know that they are more numerous every eleven years, slowl declining from a maximum number to minimum number about seven years later and then rising again to a maximum abou four years after the minumum

variation in the sun's heat is probably obvious to the reader. The inhabitants of the earth are entirely dependent for their existence upon the results of agricultur radiation from the sun lies at the basis of the principal weather elements in the earth'

"It should not be inferred that a sudder duces an immediate effect in the terrestrial takes up these changes and gradually com nunicates them to the earth's surface

How soon, and to what degree, remains to be investigated. Continuous study, ex-tended, perhaps, over many years, will be required to determine if these changes in radiation can be predicted in advance and if the laws can be determined which govern them. It is evidently a most prac-tical problem, touching the interests of

every inhabitant of the earth.

"That Langley keenly appreciated the practical importance of this problem is shown by a quotation from an article he contributed to the Astrophysical Journal contributed to the Astrophysical Journal done in about two years.

"After the first charge off of losses of the says under "After the first charge off of losses of the pank still had a capital contributed to the Astrophysical Journal done in about two years."

Physical astronomers, armed with new methods and perfected appliances. ar creation, from its beginning in the nebula. must interest every student of na But, however much our attention is aroused by the purely scientific aspect of such general studies, we must, it seems to me, consider, in the case I have now to

"I refer to the study of the sun, for thoug the most unformed nebula may hold the germs of future worlds, yet for us these ures. For as I have said elsewhere out of the sky to-night without affecting th price of a laborer's dinner, while a smal change in the solar radiation may conceivably cause the deaths of numberles

men in an Indian famine.
"From the foundation of the Smithson ian astrophysical observatory until now have therefore directed its work toward solar study, with a view to its probabl utilities as well as to its purely scientific value, while still regarding this last as of

high importance.

"While the sun, then, can be viewed merely as the nearest and most accessible star, yet it is here considered in a more important aspect to us as the source of the radiation on which all human life de

"An interesting by-product in this worl was the discovery last year of a decided increase in the absorption caused by the lolar atmosphere, beginning in the summer of 1912. Astronomers everywhere were in ly hindered by this increase in the absorp was soon observed all over all parts of the earth where accurate observations of the intensity of the light of the stars and the

### Confirmed in Germany.

"The numerical measures of the absorp-tion obtained by Abbot and his colleagues were very precisely confirmed by measures made in Germany which the writer has recently inspected.

"Meteorological journals contain nume ous communications on the subject and good case has been made out by those who are of the opinion that this atmoshperic haziness was due to the eruption of Moun "The February number of the Nationa

Geographic Magazine contains intere accounts, with excellent pictures, of the enormous extent of this volcanic eruption and Mr. Abbot, in an article entitled 'Do Volcanic Explosions Affect Our Climate?' in the same number, describes the effects it seems to have produced in diminishing the radiation received from the sun.
"He concludes 'that the dust of Katmai

diminished the heat available to warm the earth in the north temperate zone about 10 per cent. during the summer of 1912.\*
He also cites many cases of other volcanic explosions which have been proven to greatly affect the transparency of the earth's "It should be noted that this change in the absorption of the earth's atmoshpere is a wholly different thing from the capital

discovery to which I have referred, that the sun varies in the intensity of its radiation. That result is found after full allow-ance has been made for all fortuitous varia-

# REPORT ON KUHNS AWAITED BY KANE

Acting Comptroller Denies That He Spoke of Any Criminal Prosecution.

HE DEFENDS HIS COURSE

Ex-Comptroller Murray Also Issucs Statement in Pittsburg Bank Case.

WASHINGTON, July 12 .- Acting Comptroller of the Currency Kane issued a statement to-day in which he denied published reports that he had ever made any statement as to whether or not the Kuhns of Pittsburg would be prosecuted on account of transactions involved in the failure of the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburg.

"The report of the special examiners as to indications of criminal violations of law found in the First-Second National Bank," said Mr. Kane, "is now in the course of preparation by such examiners and will be referred to the Department of Justice as soon as com "Until this is done no one has au-

thority to say what prosecutions will be undertaken and such information should come from the Department of

#### Answers the Criticism.

Mr. Kane also answered the criticism which has been directed against him that the Treasury Department sancas a reserve agent when it should have known that conditions in the bank were unsatisfactory. Mr. Kane said: "While the First National Bank of

Pittsburg was known to have been in an unsatisfactory condition the action of the former Comptroller in approving its consolidation with the Second National Bank gave color to the presumption that its trouble had been cleaned up and under the circumstances this office did not feel justified in refusing to approve the First-Second National Bank as reserve agent for other banks.

"It was for the purpose of determining

what the true condition was that the examination of the First-Second National Bank by Examiners Hahn and Smith was ordered by me and the extent of the losses and the inability of the directors and shareholders to make them good did not become known to me until a confer-ence was had with the examiners and directors of the bank in Pittsburg a week

Former Comptroller Lawrence O. Murray, who is president of the United States Trust Company of this city, has been criticised by Mr. Kane and others for his approval of the merger of the First and Second National Banks. Mr. Murray has issued a statement defending himself. He said:

"When I became Comptroller five years ago the First National Bank of Pittsburg was under criticism. The situation was in the office when I went there; it did not

develop during my term.

"After I became Comptroller the bank
was forced to charge off \$1,250,000 in
losses, and just before the consolidation
the bank charged off over \$800,000 more.

fore the consolidation he estimated addi tional losses of \$800,000, and that amount was charged out at the time the plan of onsolidation was made. The charge left the book value around 150, the on which the banks went together.

There never was a report from any examiner during my term that ever showed the capital of the bank to be im-paired. I could not legally close a bank when the report on it showed it to be solvent. There was never a word from any examiner during my term that any reports the bank was making correct reports, and I never heard of such a thing, either directly or indirectly, until I read it in the press recently.

# NEGRO BEATS CHILD AID AGENT

mashes Telephone So Abbott Can Call the Police.

ORANGE, N. J., July 12.-In a rage at Augustus W. Abbott, agent of the Children's Aid and Protective Society, John Coleman, a negro, beat him almost into this afternoon in

agent's office at 124 Essex street. Coleman fell under the espionage of the aid society for neglecting his family. Re-cently he has been working. He is still under probation and forced to hand over envelope to have \$4 for the support of his wife and children deducted.

Coleman failed to appear last Saturday

and he told the police Abbott upbraided him to-day. Coleman said that his anger got the better of him and he attacked Abbott, who is 50 years old, defended him

self as well as he could against the negro, who is nearly six feet tall. The agent was beaten to the floor again and again He tried to reach for the telephone, but the negro ripped the receiver from his and, breaking the wires. Abbott finally lay quiet on the floor and Coleman left off attacking him. The agent

seized the opportunity, darted into an inner office and locked the door. Policeman Hordano came along then and arrested oleman Abbott was taken home in a carriage b friends. Three of his teeth were knocked

#### FLYING BOAT RACE HALTED. High Winds on Lake Michigan In-

terfere With Contest. CHICAGO, July 12.—High winds pre-vailed over Lake Michigan to-day and the

airmen in the Chicago to Detroit flying boat cruise were compelled to remain a a standstill. Glenn Martin is at Lake Harbor, while Beckwith Havens and R. M.

to-morrow afternoon. The machines both Havens and Francis needed co siderable repairing to-day. They were left on the Lake Michigan beach during the night but were not drawn far enough out of the water. As a result they were battered by the high waves. The steering gear, of the machines sustained serious damage. It will be necessary to await the arrival of new parts before the flight

# ALL CARS TRANSFER TO 59th to 60th St. Lexington to 3d Ave.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY THE FINAL DAYS OF Our July Mill and Factory Sale

GIGANTIC STOCKS. GREAT SAVINGS. INSTANCES: Fruit of the Loom, limit 10 yds. Black Moire Ribbon, 5 to 734 inch (no mail orders), per yd., 634c. Per yard, 19c to 69c. (no mail orders), per yd., 6%c. Rival Mill Sheets, 81290, each, 49c.

Bath Towels, special price, 6c. Linen Glass Toweling, yard, 12½c. 59c Mercerized Damask, yard, 33c. Hemstitched Lunch Cloths, 79c. Embroidered Doilies, dozen, 18c. 12c White Plaid Dimity, yard, 6½c. White Batiste Robes, embroidered,

Embroidery Edges and Insertions, per yard, 3c. Men's Nainsook Underwear, 24c. Men's Balbriggan Underwear, 29c. 8-Day Alarm Clocks, \$1.58. Women's Long Silk Gloves, per pair, 58c. White Lawn Dressing Sacques, 89c.

Long Crepe Kimonas, 74c. 36 in. Tussah Silk, per yard, 29c. 46 in. Bordered Batiste, per yard, Bloomingdales', Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

40 in. Persian Lawn, per yard, 121/cc 40 in. All Silk Crepe de Chine, per yard, \$1.44. White Voile Robes, \$10.98 to \$19.50

Women's Mohair Bathing Suits, cutaway coat style, \$4.98. Men's Silk Socks, per pair, 16c. \$1.00 Hand-embroidered Corset Covers, 59c. German Silver Vanity Cases, 48c. Women's Lisle Union Suits, 35c.

Women's Cotton Vests, 6c. \$18.00 Brass Beds, each, \$12.50. \$5.00 All Cotton Mattresses, \$3.85. \$3.50 Bed Springs, each, \$2.25. \$23.00 Ostermoor Mattress, \$12.50. Waltham and Elgin Watches, \$6.33. \$17.00 Dressers and Chiffoniers, \$12.50.

Decorated Porcelain Dishes, at 10c.

TO BLOCK PASSAIC SEWER PLAN.

#### Engineers Call \$6,000,000 Tunnel Scheme Uneleas,

Passaic, N. J., July 12.—A fight against the expenditure of \$6,000,000 by the Pas-saic Valley Sewer Commission for the construction of a tunnel from the Newark meadows to Robbins Reef in New York
Bay is to begin Monday in the Chancery
General Roper to resign. Court in Jersey City with an application for an injunction by Warren Dixon, repre-senting the combined interests of city officials and sanitary engineering experts from New York, Jersey City, Paterson

A conference was held to-day in the office of Hosey Osborne in the City Hall in Passaic between Dr. Charles E. North, a consulting sanitary engineer of New York, and John W. Griffin, an engineer until recently an official of the Jersey City water department. It was decided to get the signatures of as many prominent men as possible in the four cities mentioned signed to the petition applying for

securing the injunction that even if the sewage is carried away out to Robbins Reef it will eventually have to be purified before it can be dumped into the waters of New York Bay, and if the expense of purification must be borne the sewage ould just as well be treated on the mead-ows and disposed of in Newark Bay. This plan they claim would prevent the

expenditure of the \$6,000,000 for the tun-nel. Bids on the tunnel work will be opened on Tuesday at the office of the Passaic Valley Sewer Commission in TRUCE IN FIGHT OVER GIRLS.

Cornwall Village Boys Pesent Superior Attractions of Gold Lace. NEWBURGH, July 12 .- A conference of nearly an hour after a hearing before Justice of the Peace Dunn has brought a truce between the village boys and the

Academy at Cornwall, Because gold lace and brass buttons the front wheels of the car passed ov attracted the young women of the vil- the boy. lage to the cadets, and put the village | The conductor telephoned for the one in the shade, a party of the out- wrecking crew and an ambulance. shone lads decided to get even with the crowd, excited by the cries of the boy cadets. A fight ensued last night. After mother, threatened the motormater the fight complaints were made to When the ambulance arrived Dr. Ske

counsel for the academy, whose super-intendent, Mr. Jones, asked only for was arrested by order of the Corone fair play for his students. that they were being hounded by the pany inspector. village boys for the first time in twenty years. He promised that the regula-tions would be made more strict, so the radets would not find it convenient to enjoy the company of the village girls. Both sides then agreed to a treaty of seace. The names of none of the young women in the case were mentioned during the hearing.

# CONEY GOT PHILADELPHIA BOY.

Came Here With Church Pienic and Was Lost on Surf Avenue. John Goldstein, 7 years old, of 865 Watkins street, Philadelphia, one of an ex-cursion party of 150 children who came o see Prospect Park and Coney

He was picked up two hours after the party left Coney by Policeman Galvin and turned over to Mrs. Mary Duffy, matron at the Coney Island station. Later the youngsier was taken to the Children's Society's rooms to await word from his parents. Father Kennedy of St. Joseph's Church

the other children returned yesterday af-

in Philadelphia took charge of ark picnic grounds. In the Prospect Park picnic grounds. In the afternoon they visited Luna Park and had a great

SCHEPPS FAILS AS MOVIE ACTOR.

Asks Court to Let Him Off From Paying Alimony. POUGHKERPSIE, N. Y., July 12.—Sam chepps admitted to-day that he was a Schepps admitted to-day that he was a failure as a moving picture actor and that he cannot obtain employment owing to the notoriety he received in the trial of Police Captain Charles Becker. He appeared with counsel before Supreme Court Justice Morschauser and asked that he be relieved of the order to pay his wife \$15 a week alimony on the ground that he is penniless. He was attired in the latest fashion and carried a cane.

Schepps said that he posed for a move-

Schepps said that he posed for a moving picture and was to receive a royalty, but owing to the fact that the picture did not take with the public his royalty so far has been only \$100.

#### KILLED WHEN CAR HITS TREE. Charleston, S. C., Girl Dies in Smash up at Lake George.

LAKE GEORGE, July 12 .- Miss Gertrude T. Mordecai, daughter of Judge and Mrs. T. M. Mordecal of Charleston, Present prospects are that the flying S. C., who have a summer home at men will not get under way again until Lake George, was killed and Miss to-morrow afternoon. The machines of Hannah Falk of Savannah, a guest, was badly injured when the seven passenger automobile in which they were riding, running at high speed, struck a tree on the Bolton road in front of the summer home of George Foster Pea-

body here this afternoon.

Miss Cornelia Mordecai, sister of Miss Mordecai, and the chauffeur, Olin Starr, The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor gratefully phere. The proper correction for the effect of the earth's atmosphere constitutes detected equally well, or better, by an again when he attempted to emerge from the harbor of Robertsdale, Ind., and he ward tire, which caused the chauffeur observer to exist on the moon.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor gratefully phere. The proper correction for the effect of the earth's atmosphere and could be detected equally well, or better, by an again when he attempted to emerge from was the result of a blowout in a for-observer out the moon, were it possible for the harbor of Robertsdale, Ind., and he ward tire, which caused the chauffeur withdrew from the centest.

TELLS WILSON TO FIRE HIM.

Georgia Postmaster Refuses to Resign When Asked.

MACON, Ga., July 12.-Harry Still Edwards, Macon postmaster and an author and magazine contributor, has been "I won't resign," Edwards said to

day. "No charges have been filed agains Edwards wrote a letter to President Wilson this afternoon in which he said that the only way that the Administra-

tion can get rid of him is to fire him. Mr. Edwards is a Roosevelt man, appointed first by Roosevelt and reappointed by Taft just before the last election despite his affiliation with the Progressives. No effort was made b Senator Bacon or Congressman Bartlett both of whom live here, to defeat the an injunction.

It is pointed out by those interested in the resignation has been asked both

have announced their candidates. Senator Bacon wants the place given to Custis Nottingham, and Congress man Bartlett's man is W. T. Morgan

FLEES IN AMBULANCE FROM MOB Motorman Threatened for Boy's

Death Saved by Surgeon. HEMPSTEAD, July 12 .- The motor and bulance of the Nassau Hospital a Mineola was used this afternoon t save the motorman of a car which had killed a young Polish boy from an ex cited crowd of the boy's countrymen.

Charles Caplicki, 13 years old, wa

on his way to vespers at the New Hyd-Park Catholic Church. In crossing the Jericho turnpike he tried to dodge two automobiles and stepped in front of a cadets of the New York Military trolley car. Charles Thomas, the motorman, put on the emergency brakes but

contributed to the Astrophysical Journal in March, 1903, in which he says under the title, 'The Solar Constant and Related Problems':

| The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constant and Related Problems': | The Solar Constan He said and paroled in the custody of the com

THINKS NEATNESS HALTS AGE.

Doctor Tells of Beneficial Psychic

Influence of "Sprucing Up." Neatness, bathing and massage arrecommended to men past middle age who would avoid manifestations of de cline. Dr. I. L. Nascher of Boston writes in the current issue of the New York Medical Journal:

"The improvement in the general ar pearance has a profound psychic influence not only directly through the stimulation of the sense of pride in appearance, but indirectly through the flattering comments which it arouses. This important measuris generally neglected by men, yet aside from the beneficial psychic influence, for sethetic reasons alone the old man should endeavor to make himself appear as at tractive as possible. This does not mean that he should resort to the artificial devices that middle aged and elderly women employ to enhance their charms. It does employ to enhance their charms. which it arouses. This important measur employ to enhance their charms. It do mean that the old man should stimulat the surface circulation by means of bath and massage, remove wrinkles and fold by inunction with animal fats, try to stin ulate the growth of hair on the head and remove hair from abnormal situations the ears, use a cane and wear braces overcome the tendency to stoop, empl harmless cosmetic measures to improve appearance, and, above all, observe a sensof neatness in dress. Instead of decryin-such a course as vanity it should be en-couraged as a laudable effort to maintain

